



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NASHVILLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—The Committee appointed to count the burnt notes of the Bank of Tennessee reported \$818,776 burned.

The Senate spent the morning discussing the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill annulling bonds issued to the Mineral Home Railroad.

In the afternoon, the Senate passed the bill, on third reading, annulling \$100,000 in bonds issued to the Mineral Home Railroad, by a vote of 16 to 6, it being amended so as to give holders the right to sue in court.

The consideration of bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad was made the special order for to-morrow.

Bill to fix the pay of members at \$4 per day, and \$4 mileage for twenty-five miles, passed on second reading.

Bill to enforce the New Constitution in regard to taxable property, passed.

The other business transacted was unimportant.

Gen. T. J. Harrison, appointed U. S. Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, vice Blackburn, removed, took possession of the office yesterday.

DAMON.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—The House bill redistricting the Judicial Circuits was discussed and amended.

A bill appropriating \$10,000 per annum, for two years, for the blind asylum, passed.

The discussion of the bill annulling the bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, was resumed.

Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, moved an amendment to except the liquidation of the principal and interest of the Company's indebtedness to the State.

Mr. Cooper, of Davidson, opposed the amendment.

In the afternoon the bill was passed as amended, by a vote of 13 to 9.

It is presumed that the Governor will veto both the redistricting bills, as passed, annulling the Mineral Home and Tennessee and Pacific Railroad bonds.

The Senate bill authorizing the sale of delinquent railroads, was read once.

A bill to authorize Notary Public's to take acknowledgements of instruments required to be stamped, passed.

A bill was introduced to suppress drunkenness.

Mr. Rhea offered an amendment to include members of the General Assembly. It was adopted, reconsidered and withdrawn, after which the bill passed.

A bill providing for county workhouses, rejected.

A bill to tax fast freight lines and amend revenue laws of the State, passed by a vote of 58 to 1. The tax is \$200.

NASHVILLE, June 16.—New bills were introduced directing the transfer of certain bonds to the Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad, and to reorganize the Supreme Court. The amendments not changing the latter bill were concurred in.

A resolution directing Tennessee delegates in Congress to establish free trade, abolish National banks and military governments, and restore the States to their rights, &c., was introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill to divide the State into Judicial Circuits was taken up and passed, district by district.

A motion to lay the Mineral Home Railroad redistricting bill on the table was lost by a vote of 23 to 47.

The bill was amended so as to permit the Mineral Home Railroad to pay their indebtedness to the State in bonds.

A letter was read from John Baxter, saying that Tibbs & Hardcastle can give information to the School Fund Committee.

On suspension of the rules, Cooper, of Bedford, introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Since the Special Committee to investigate the School Fund frauds have made their report and been discharged, important evidence has been brought to light, which the members of said Committee believe may be of public benefit; therefore,

Resolved, That said Joint Committee be revived, with the same powers as were heretofore conferred upon it, of sending for persons and papers, and administering oaths.

The resolution was adopted. Bill making insanity a ground for divorce was discussed. Cooper argued for and Clementson against the bill. It was finally postponed until to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—Bill authorizing the Comptroller to settle with Collectors who have received notes of the Bank of Tennessee, passed.

The Insanity-Divorce bill was then taken up.

Cooper, of Davidson, spoke against and Etheridge in favor of the bill, but the latter being too sick to finish, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill giving voters the right to determine whether licenses for tipping should be granted, and the subject was entered for to-morrow.

Bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, which was rejected last week, was taken from the table, and after much discussion was amended so as to make the salary \$2,000, and passed.

The bill prevents the Commissioner from speculating in lands.

The bill to remove the county seat of Hamilton county to Chattanooga was passed.

The Senate amendment to the poll-tax bill was agreed to, and the tax fixed at fifty cents.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—The bill directing the Attorney General to prosecute agents and officers of the State who have improperly obtained or fraudulently appropriated bonds issued to railroad companies, passed second reading.

A bill to sell the old Lunatic Asylum grounds passed unanimously.

Mr. Cooper, of Davidson, offered a resolution for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to make 8,000 bonds, of \$100 each, secured by consolidated mortgage bonds, which was laid over under the rules.

Much routine of business. Nothing of importance.

New Bills.—To tax fortune tellers for the benefit of aged and infirm parents and grandparents; to tax tuners of pianos; to repeal section 1,430 of the Code.

On second reading.—A bill for the better security of public money.

On third reading.—A bill to tax more than one dog was rejected.

A bill to refund taxes improperly paid, passed.

A bill to allow loyal parties to withdraw their claims without fee was rejected. A motion to reconsider was entered.

Mr. Neil entered a motion to reconsider the vote that does not require a majority of a full House to reconsider. Senate amendments to House bills.

DAMON.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—New bills to place the Rogersville and Jeffersonville Railroad under the management of a Trustee, and to provide for covering a bridge over the Holston river, were passed.

House bill to regulate the fees of Justices of the Peace, rejected.

Bill to regulate freight charges in Tennessee, rejected.

Bill to make school teacher's warrants good for taxes, rejected.

Bill to employ counsel to aid the Comptroller in protecting the pecuniary interests of the State, passed third reading.

Bill to authorize the prosecution, by the Attorney General, of railroad defaulters, passed.

The Insanity-Divorce bill was taken up and discussed, by Cooper, of Bedford, and Etheridge, pending which the Senate adjourned.

New bill to increase the salaries of Supreme Judges to \$4,000 each, passed.

Two bills for reorganizing the school system, passed second reading and were made the special order for Wednesday at three o'clock.

Bill to establish Powell county, passed second reading.

Bills to tax dogs and to encourage wool-growing, rejected.

DAMON.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Bank Robbed of \$60,000 in Daylight—The Cashier Chloroformed.

One of the most daring robberies that has occurred in this city for years was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, when the Mechanic's Bank, near the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was entered, the cashier drugged, and the vault robbed of about \$60,000. About 8 o'clock last evening a young man approached officers Thos. Forman and John Fritch, at the corner of Fourth and Green streets, and asked them to accompany him to the Mechanic's Bank, as he found something was wrong on the inside. It seems that the young man rooms in the building, and on entering about half past seven o'clock, he found the vault door open, an unusual thing. He also heard the groans of some one in the rear. He then came after the officers, as above stated.

We entered the bank with the officers and found everything in the utmost confusion. The cash drawer was open, and immediately under it was a package of \$1,000. The vault was also open, and money and papers scattered around. Proceeding to the room in the rear we heard the groans of some one, and on examination we found the cashier, Mr. Henry L. Pope, lying insensible in a narrow stairway. He was taken out, and, after partially recovering, stated that he came to the bank as usual, at about four o'clock, to balance the business of the day. After he had worked for some time, and before he was aware of it, two men approached him from the rear, one armed with a large butcher knife, and told him not to speak, at the same time throwing some stuff in his eyes. They grappled with him and placing chloroform to his nostrils forced him back into the rear room. After this he lost all recollection of what transpired.

When found, Mr. Pope was lying with a large shawl around his head, and a bottle of chloroform close to his nostrils.

On examination we found a valise that contained about \$50,000 lying open with \$2,500 in greenbacks lying by its side. All of the large notes were taken out of the cash drawer, amounting to ten or fifteen thousand dollars. None of the special deposits were interfered with, and everything looked as if the thieves had made quick work of it. It will take time to get at the precise amount stolen, but it will approximate to \$60,000.

It is impossible to state at what time the robbery occurred. Mr. Pope entered the bank at 4 o'clock, and it was not discovered until 8. The robbers had four hours in which to get away, and left but little clue for the operations of detectives. Officers Forman and Fritch at once notified headquarters, and detectives Bligh and Booker arrived and took the case in hand.

Upon the floor of the bank was found a fine carving-knife and a napkin, which may lead to some development. The chloroform was in two bottles, both of which were nearly emptied.

As soon as the directors of the bank were notified of the robbery, they met in the parlor and made a thorough examination. They found that none of the special deposits had been interfered with, and that the robbers had left a about six thousand dollars in the vault and cash drawer. The bank will not be open for business to-day, as the directors wish to make a thorough examination of the books and give a public statement of its affairs. —*Lebanon Chronicle, June 18.*

A CHILD'S DREAM OF A STAR.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

There was once a child, and he strolled about a good deal, and thought of a number of things. He had a sister, who was a child too, and his constant companion. These two used to wander all day long. They wondered at the beauty of the flowers; they wondered at the height and blueness of the sky; they wondered at the depth of the bright water; they wondered at the goodness and the power of God who made the lovely world.

They used to say to one another, sometimes, supposing all the children upon earth were to die, would the flowers, and the water, and the sky be sorry? They believed they would be sorry. For, said they, the buds are the children of the flowers, and the little playful streams that gambol down the hillsides are the children of the water; and the smallest bright specks playing at hide and seek in the sky all night, must surely be the children of the stars; and they would all be grieved to see their playmates, the children of men, no more.

There was one clear shining star that used to come out in the sky before the rest, near the church spire, above the graves. It was larger and more beautiful, they thought, than all the others, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at the window. Whoever saw it first cried out, "I see the star!" And often they cried out both together, knowing so well when it would rise, and where. So they grew to be such friends with it, that before lying down in their beds, they always looked out once again, to bid it good night; and when they were turning round to sleep they used to say, "God bless the star!"

But while she was still very young, oh, very, very young, the sister drooped and came to be so weak that she could no longer stand in the window at night; and then the child looked sadly out by himself, and when he saw the star, turned round and said to the patient pale face on the bed, "I see the star!" and then a smile would come upon the face, and a little weak voice used to say, "God bless my brother and the star!" And so the time came all too soon! when the child looked out alone, and when there was no face on the bed! and when there was a little grave among the graves, not there before; and when the star made long rays down towards him, as he saw it through his tears.

Now, these rays were so bright, and they seemed to make such a shining way from earth to Heaven, that when the child went to his solitary bed, he dreamed about the star; and dreamed that, lying where he was, he saw a train of people taken up that sparkling road by angels. And the star opening, showed him a great world of light, where many more such angels waited to receive them.

All these angels who were waiting turned their beaming eyes upon the people who were carried up into the star; and some came out from the long rows in which they stood, and fell upon the people's necks, and kissed them tenderly, and went away with them down avenues of light, and were so happy in their company, that, lying in his bed, he wept for joy.

But there were many angels who did not go with them, and among them one he knew. The patient face that once had lain upon the bed was glorified and radiant, but his heart found out his sister among all the rest.

His sister's angel lingered near the entrance of the star, and said to the leader among those who had brought the people thither:

"Is my brother come?"

And she said, "No."

She was turning hopefully away, when the child stretched out his arms, and cried, "O, sister, I am here! Take me!" and when she turned her beaming eyes upon him and it was night; and the star was shining into the room, making long rays down towards him as he saw it through his tears.

From that hour forth, the child looked out upon the star as the home he was to go to when his time should come; and he thought that he did not belong to the earth alone, but to the star too, because of his sister's angel gone before.

There was a baby born to be a brother to the child; and while he was so little that he never yet had spoken a word, he stretched his tiny form out on his bed and died.

Again the child dreamed of the opened star, and of the company of angels, and the train of people, and the rows of angels with their beaming eyes all turned upon those people's faces.

Said his sister's angel to the leader:

"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Not that one, but another."

As the child beheld his brother's angel in her arms, he cried, "O, sister, I am here! Take me!" And she turned and smiled upon him, and the star was shining.

He grew to be a young man, and was busy at his books when an old servant came to him and said:

"Thy mother is no more. I bring her blessing on her darling son!"

Again at night he saw the star, and all that former company. Said his sister's angel to the leader:

"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Thy mother!"

A mighty cry of joy went forth through all the star, because the mother was reunited to her children. And he stretched out his arm and cried, "O, mother, sister, and brother, I am here! Take me!" And they answered him "Not yet," and the star was shining.

He grew to be a man whose hair was turning gray, and he was sitting in his chair by the fireside, heavy with grief, and with his face bedewed with tears, when the star opened once again.

Said his sister's angel to the leader, "Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Nay, but his maiden daughter."

And the man who had been the child saw his daughter, newly lost to him, a celestial creature among those three, and he said, "My daughter's head is on my sister's bosom, and her arms are round my mother's neck, and at her feet there is

the baby of old time, and I can hear the parting from her, God be praised!"

And the star was shining.

Thus the child came to be an old man, and his once smooth face was wrinkled, and his steps were slow and feeble, and his back was bent. And one night as he lay upon his bed, his children standing round, he cried, as he had cried so long ago:

"I see the star!"

They whispered one another, "He is dying."

And he said, "I am. My age is falling from me like a garment, and I move towards the star as a child. And O, my Father, now I thank Thee that it has so often opened to receive those dear ones who await me!"

And the star was shining; and it shines upon his grave.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 16, 1870.

Raining and dampening the ardor and expectations of the farmers, whose wheat harvest is materially interfered with by the wet spell that is upon us. In view of the low price of this cereal, it will not reduce their incomes so much, for while the northwest holds so much of old crops, looking for better prices, farmers in Tennessee may be well satisfied if they grow enough to keep them in bread.

The custom house is located at last, and upon a corner that but few were looking at, while the sharp operatives in corner lots in what is now the business center stand aghast and wonder they did not work harder or begin sooner.

The lot selected is on the corner of Vine and Broad, and is a good selection, taking into account a remark of Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect of the Government, who said, "If Nashville is always to be a village, the Square or some Union street lot is the place for it; but if you ever expect to have a city of say one or two hundred thousand, Broad street is the place." And there it will be, on Broad street, the finest street in the city.

In politics there is nothing stirring. The city is unusually dull in all directions except the school exhibitions, which are coming off. We get in among a cloud of white muslin the other night at Ward's Saminary, and in a very few minutes discovered that it was no place for an old member of the Bohemians, for each bunch of muslin had a live rat in the middle of it, and somebody made way for yapping fry, with old hair, shining boots and all that sort of thing.

The Legislature are hard at work on all sorts of laws, making new counties, changing the names of other counties, investigating everything under the sun, making things secure to perpetuate Democratic rule in the State, and amid all this turmoil of busy, unthinking work, no one stops to consider the end. Once in awhile some energetic member lugs in a bill that catches particular fits.

Instance—to-day the bill making insanity cause for divorce was on its passage in the Senate, and the way it brought one good point out was sublime. He wanted to the work, and, spitting on his hands, he tackled the bill in such style as to smother, kill, squelch, and utterly eradicate the cussed thing out of the Capitol. It will be several days before any member will dare to hint that it is right for a man to desert his unfortunate wife who has lost her reason. That sort of thing might have done in old times, in some countries, but public opinion is hardly ready for it here in Tennessee.

Yesterday and to-day have been spent by the State Solons discussing the "redemption bill," as they are styled here, or bill annulling certain bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, and nice work they have made of it. They have talked and moved till the shrewd chaps in Wall street have made their corner, and after doing all the mischief they could, finish by making the act they pass imperative; that is, they amend the bill by giving the holders of bonds the right to sue in the courts—virtually making the admission that no legislation they can invent can affect the bona fide holders, for among lawyers it is well known that the holders are not required by the courts to inquire if the conditions of law creating the bonds have been complied with. It is enough for them to know that the signatures are genuine.

These gentlemen have done somebody's work; we do not charge them with being in the pay of anybody—we leave that for the New York World—but this we will say: these movements of the Legislature happened just at the right time for "short operators" in Wall street, and, to say the least, was a very singular coincidence. It all happened so opportunely for some folks.

We are to have the School Fund investigation *redoubled* in the Senate to-day. Mr. Cooper presented a preamble and resolution, which was adopted, under suspension of rules, reorganizing the old Committee to investigate the "School Fund Frauds," giving power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths. This is all right, and all we or the people want is, that the gentlemen will let the Republican party alone, and do the work assigned to them. Don't confine yourself to the small fry—who are dead, past kicking, but go for some of the large fish, who are splashing about in the mire. Let the people know what was done with the assets of that once powerful institution, after it got on wheels and went perishing about the South, moving with every move of the variable fortunes of the Confederacy; let us know how much was taken to start a gun factory, to make arms for the Confederate armies; let us know what became of sundry kegs of gold and silver that disappeared mysteriously from the ken of the Cashier on wheels; let us know all the facts, and perhaps the sudden wealth of certain parties in this Star's may be accounted for. At least ignorant mortals will cease to perpetrate those absurd lies that tell of prizes drawn in lotteries, rich ones dying and all that sort of nonsense.

Leave Dea! the unwilling, reluctant investigators are being compelled to do their work over; they are to be made to face the music; they are going to give us light. Great is the man who fathers that resolution; let a monument be reared to the honest bravery that can force investigators up to the work set down for them to do.

It may be barely possible that this committee may save to the State some portion of the \$2,500,000 so nicely put on wheels and carried around the South on exhibition, as Dan Rice does his sacred cattle. If they do, won't the lit-ones bless 'em? won't the mothers thank 'em? won't the fathers vote for 'em? and, finally, when they come to square accounts with conscience, just think of the enormous balance on the credit side! Beautiful prospect! As we said in a previous letter, gentlemen, go for the big stealers, that the glad, joyful spirits of youth may again be heard in the fast-decaying schools of Tennessee; that education and progress may again receive an impetus; that justice may triumph and crime be punished; that your legislative career may end like the moral drama—in the happiness of the good and the misery of the wicked. Let your action be such as to "put in every honest hand a whip, to lash the rascals

naked through the world." And, finally, when you have deserved well of your countrymen, by a faithful performance of duty, you can sit in after-life, content with the proud satisfaction of being able to assert: "I have done the State some service, and they know it."

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit this correspondent to mildly suggest that, so far as the big fish are concerned, why, "Go for 'em!"

DAMON.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have already awarded the contract for the construction of the Minnesota division of the road—two hundred and thirty miles in length—extending from Dulles to the St. Louis river westward to the Red river of the North, to one of the most energetic and reliable contracting firms of the country. It will not be many days before we shall have a second Pacific railroad. Surely this is an age of wonders. We shall not wait many years for the completion of the Southern Pacific road. These roads open up and develop a new and almost unexplored region. They are great iron highways which do more to populate and make civilized the great wilderness of the West than we realize, and Congress and the President did right in giving to this Company aid and land grants. The figures will show, that in the case of all our Western railroads, the States and general government have been greatly benefitted by the large grants of land made. Companies, in every instance, sell and cause to be improved, alternate sections of the land granted. By this means, the companies and the government are alike benefitted. It attracts population, increases the value of the alternate sections retained by the government and in many ways rewards, by increased wealth and population, the liberality of Congress. There has been very much said in opposition to this policy of the government, and partisan newspapers have charged corruption upon the President and Congress, but the facts show very conclusively that the policy is an enlightened and profitable one. We think the worst enemies of the President will yet live to see, in the completion of this Northern Pacific road and the great and speedy results to follow therefrom, the best refutation to their charges that the friends of the administration could ask.

DICKENS AT REST.

It is eminently fit that Mr. Dickens should rest in his last sleep at Westminster Abbey, where the great men of England are interred. From the following description of his interment it will be seen he lies side by side with the great literary men of England, where he can rest from his long and weary life. It is said now that he died from over-work, and we see no reason to question it.

LONDON, June 14.—Midnight.—The funeral of Mr. Charles Dickens took place to-day. In accordance with the determination of his heirs, the remains were conveyed to Westminster Abbey for interment. There was an entire absence of pomp and ostentation from the ceremonies, which were conducted quietly and without display. The funeral was private, though many followed the remains on foot, manifesting a silent sympathy for the deceased author. At the Abbey, Dean Stanley had perfected the arrangements for the interment, and had chosen a most proper spot for the reception of the remains. In the south transept in the portion known as the "Yvet & Corner," where repose beneath tombs and honorary monuments the dust of eminent departed authors, the remains of Dickens found worthy company and repose. The coffin was deposited at the foot of the monument to Addison.

At the head of the coffin are interred the remains of Frederick Handel beneath the statue of the composer.

The remains of Richard Brinsley Sheridan lie at the feet of Dickens, and above the grave is placed a beautiful bust of Thackeray.

The obsequies were of a plain character, devoid of the pompous show.

After the illustrious dead had been committed to the tomb the funeral assemblage retired.

THE GOOD WORK.

The work of retrenchment and reform under President Grant goes bravely on. The following are other items in the general aggregate:

With the President's signature the army bill at once goes into effect. The reduction of the army is to be completed by July 1, 1871, and after that time the standing army is not to number more than 30,000 men. Army officers employed in civil duties on leave of absence, such as ministers abroad, military secretaries of the President and others, are required either to vacate their civil appointments or to resign their military commissions. By these and other provisions which we have heretofore explained, the bill will save over \$4,000,000 annually.

The House refused, on Saturday, to concur in several of the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill by votes so positive that there is probability that the Senate will have to recede from its votes. Such result will kill the proposition to spend half a million dollars on a new State Department, as much more on the Capitol grounds, several thousands in increased salaries where increases are not demanded, and one hundred thousand dollars on North Pole navigators. We trust the House Committee that is to confer on the bill with the Senators will consider the very positive votes of the House as instructions to insist on the reversion of the State. This money ought not to be thrown away as absurdly proposed by the bill.